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THE MORMONS & THEIR GREAT CHOIR

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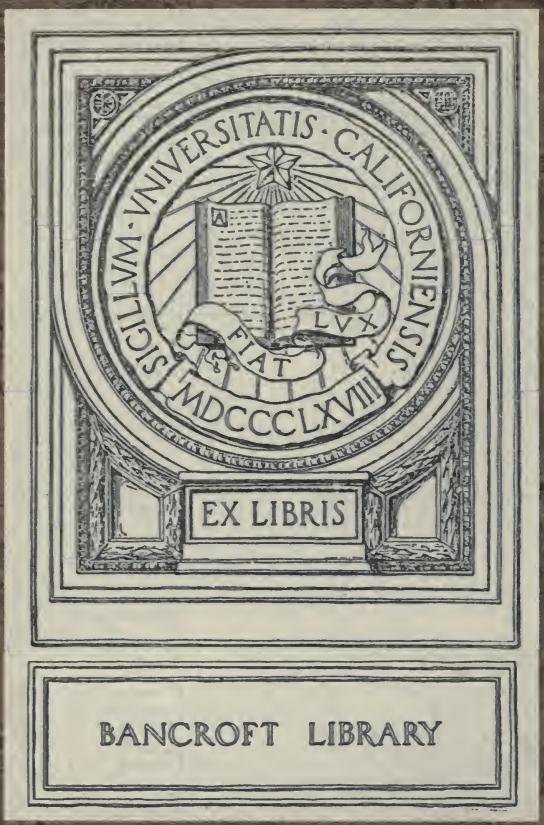

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The Mormons
and Their Great Choir

Press of
THE SMITH BROOKS PRINTING CO.
DENVER

THE MORMONS

AND

THEIR GREAT CHOIR

VIEWS & DESCRIPTIVE MATTER
OF THIS GREAT ORGANIZATION
INCLUDING VIEWS *of* THE GREAT
MORMON TEMPLE, TABERNACLE
ETC.

TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
SALT LAKE TABERNACLE CHOIR

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THE TABERNACLE CHOIR.

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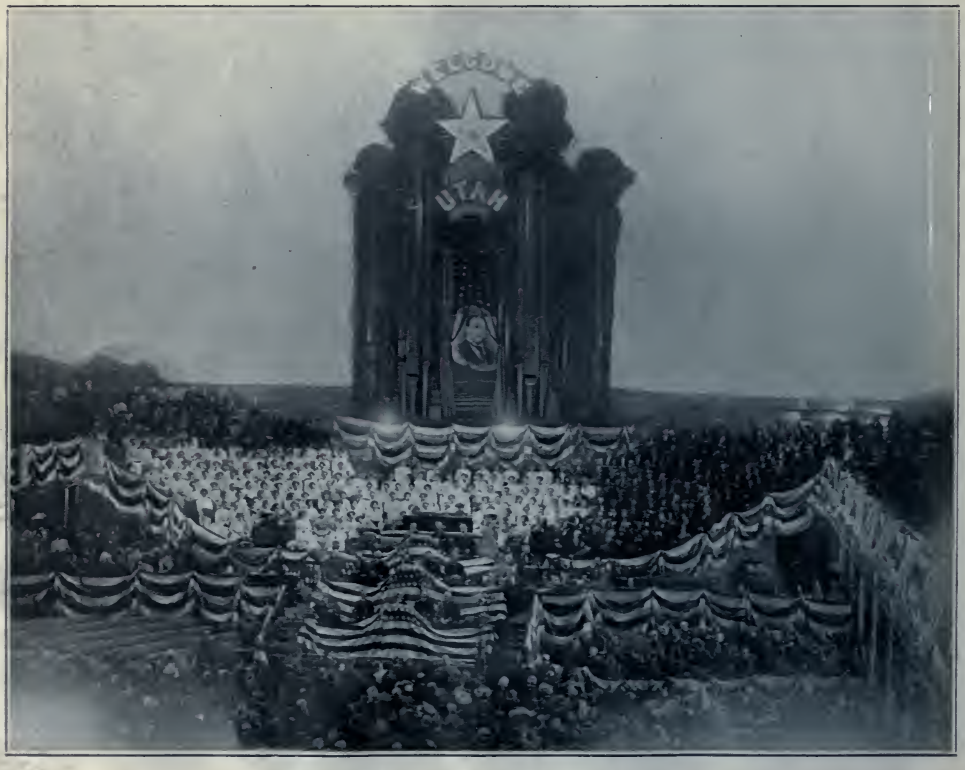
The Tabernacle Choir

This famous body of singers (known generally as the Mormon Tabernacle Choir) was organized by President Brigham Young in the early days of the state. The original conductors of the choir, in order of their service, have been as follows: Stephen Goddard, James Smithies, Charles J. Thomas, William Sands, Professor George Careless, Professor E. Beesley and Professor Evan Stephens, the present incumbent. The choir was enlarged to about one hundred singers at the time it was transferred to the large Tabernacle under Professor Careless' direction, and with his wife, Mrs. Lavinia Careless, as leading soprano, it achieved an almost national reputation.

The present mammoth organization of five hundred enrolled singers (the largest regular church choir in the world) dates back to 1890, when the present conductor and manager, Professor Evan Stephens, took charge. The choir was then organized on a broader basis than before, and divided into five vocal parts; viz.: first and second soprano, alto, tenor and bass.

Free training classes have been held for the benefit of the members in sight-reading, voice culture, harmony and composition. The choir is self-supporting financially, and the members are giving their services freely to this phase of church work. A portion of this organization, numbering from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty members, has visited cities in other states on concert tours, notably Chicago (where it secured a prize of $1,000 in choral singing), Denver, and several places in California.

TABERNACLE.



PRESIDENT TAFT AT TABERNACLE.

Tabernacle

The Tabernacle is an immense auditorium, elliptic in shape, and seats eight thousand people. It is two hundred and fifty feet long, a hundred and fifty feet wide and eighty feet high. The self-supporting, wooden roof is a remarkable work of engineering. It rests upon pillars or buttresses of red sandstone, which stand ten to twelve feet in the whole circumference of the building. The pillars support wooden arches ten feet in thickness and spanning a hundred and fifty feet. These arches, of a lattice-truss construction, are put together with wooden pins, there being no nails or iron of any kind used in the framework.

The building was erected from 1865 to 1867. This being before the railroad reached Utah, all the important material used in the construction had to be hauled with ox-teams from the Missouri River. It was for this reason that wooden pins were used in place of nails. The roof now has a metallic covering, which a few years ago replaced the old wooden shingles.

The original cost of this building was about $350,000, exclusive of the cost of the organ. Regular services are held in the Tabernacle every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, and during the summer season free organ recitals are given daily for the visiting public.

At a distance of two hundred feet the dropping of a pin or a whisper can be heard with incredible distinctness. "The Tabernacle was planned and erected under the direction of the pioneer leader, Brigham Young. He was a glazier and cabinet-maker by trade, but had been schooled chiefly by hardship and experience."

TEMPLE AND GROUNDS.

Temple

The Temple is one hundred and eighty-six feet long and ninety-nine feet wide; its greatest height being two hundred and twenty-two feet to the top of the figure which surmounts the central eastern tower. Less than six years after the first pioneers found here a desolate, sage-brush wilderness, they commenced this building. They laid the foundation walls sixteen feet wide and eight feet deep; while above ground the walls vary in thickness from nine to six feet. In 1873 the railroad was built to the granite quarries, about twenty miles southeast of the city. Up to that time huge blocks of stone were hauled by ox-teams, requiring, at times, four yoke of oxen four days to transport a single stone. The building was not completed until 1893—just forty years after it was commenced. There were intervals when work had to be suspended, owing to the poverty of the people, and other difficulties that confronted them in the early days. The building cost in all about $4,000,000.

Visitors are never admitted to the Temple. Just after it was completed, large numbers of the visiting public, together with a great many residents of Salt Lake, not members of the Mormon Church, were shown through the building; but since its dedication, April 6, 1893, no visitors have been admitted.

Interior of the Temple

A wide and lofty corridor extends the entire width of the basement, in the center of the building, from north to south. At the south end of this corridor is a handsome staircase, the posts, rails and wainscoting of which are solid, polished cherry wood. The various rooms of the basement are reached from the corridor. Spacious bath- and dressing-rooms, for men only, are located along the northwest side. Similar rooms, for women only, are on the southwest side. Intervening, and entirely separating these two sets of rooms, is the magnificent baptismal font room of the Temple, fifty-seven feet long by thirty-five feet wide.

The distinctive feature of this room is the font itself. In some respects it resembles the "molten sea" of Solomon's Temple, described in I Kings, vii, 23-26. This in the Salt Lake Temple is, probably, equally beautiful. It is cast-iron, elliptical in form, and of ample dimensions in length, width and depth to contain an abundant supply of water in which the officiating Elder can submerge the individual who acts as proxy in the ordinance of baptism for the dead. It rests upon the backs of twelve life-size, cast-iron, bronzed oxen, which stand in an excavated depression about three feet below the level of the floor, in the center of the room. There is a flight of iron steps at the east and west ends of the font, from the floor to its rim, connecting with steps leading down into the water. The elegance of the castings, enameling, gilding, and other ornamentation and appointments connected with the font, and the room in which it is placed, makes the whole surpassingly grand.

There are two assembly-rooms on the east side of the corridor, each about forty by forty-five feet, with opera-chair seats in each for two hundred persons. The room to the north is quite plain in its finishings, but the one on the south is splendidly frescoed—the ceiling painted to represent the firmament, and the walls displaying beautiful landscapes. At the south side of this room are openings into a large conservatory of lovely flowering plants.

On the floor above the basement, which is reached by the grand staircase from the corridor below, there are three large rooms, and a number smaller, all of which are beautifully decorated, and furnished at great cost. On the wall of the hall-landing on this floor is a large oil

painting, twelve feet by eighteen feet, painted by Armitage, depicting a Book of Mormon subject—Christ preaching to the Nephites. A companion-picture to this is in the hall below, and the subject is Joseph Smith preaching to a tribe of Indians.

The walls of the large room on the southwest of this floor are painted in landscape scenes, differing in character from those on the walls of the room below. The splendid chandeliers, furnishings and decorations make this an elegant assembly-room. It is surpassed, however, by the other large room, on the northwest. In this white-and-gold is the predominating feature of the beautifully decorated ceiling, cornice and walls. It can be brilliantly illuminated, when desired, by the handsome chandeliers and great number of electric lights. A very large mirror covers a section of the west end of the room. The seats are finely upholstered, rich curtains hang at the windows, and splendid paintings adorn the walls.

Across the entire east end of the room just described is an archway, which connects it with the northeast room. Ascending a few steps, we push the curtain aside and pass into the most magnificent room in the Temple. It is larger and more lofty than either of the others. Grecian columns are ranged along the sides, supporting an arched roof. A double row of windows gives abundant light. The upper row is of stained glass, semi-circular in form. Immense plate-glass mirrors cover the east walls. Above the mirrors are two splendid oil paintings by Lambourne, representing historic spots—the Hill Cumorah and Adam-Ondi-Ahman. Decorative artists of great skill have done their best, and produced a harmonious blending of gorgeous colors and gilding on the walls, columns, cornices, and elaborate, paneled ceiling, with its artistically arranged borders, and clusters of grapes, fruits and flowers. The furniture, carpet, curtains, pictures, chandeliers and ornaments are all of the most costly description.

Three comparatively small apartments open to the south of this indescribably beautiful room. Those at the southeast and southwest ends are semi-circular, and about equal in size, each of them exquisite in decoration and furnishings, while large plate-glass mirrors cover the end walls. Stained-glass windows and numerous electric lights brilliantly illuminate the rooms.

The third apartment alluded to is situated between the two just described, and elevated a few feet above them. The stairway leading to it from the main room is an elegant design, finished in white and gold. The room is circular in form, with a domed ceiling, which is completely

encircled by jeweled windows that admit a multi-hued, softened light. The walls are artistically paneled, red silk velvet forming borders; delicate blue, white and gold predominating in the shades of color. The floor is inlaid with inch-square blocks of hard woods, polished, the whole forming a pattern of great beauty. A fitting adjunct to this beautiful room is a large stained-glass window, placed in the south side. It is a work of art of the highest type, made by the celebrated Tiffany Company, and represents the Father and the Son appearing to the boy Joseph Smith. There is another large window of the same kind in the room adjoining this on the west; the subject represented being the delivery of the Book of Mormon to Joseph Smith by the angel Moroni. Still another window, in a hall on the same floor, depicts the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden.

The eastern front doors of the Temple are on this floor, and they open into hallways which lead to a series of reception-rooms, beautifully decorated and furnished, and to the granite stairways in the north and south towers.

Ascending to the second story of the Temple, by the south stairway, we reach a landing from which we proceed westward, and then find ourselves in a corridor, on each side of which are a number of apartments, suitably furnished, and decorated in excellent style, for the use, severally, of the First Presidency, the Twelve Apostles, first seven Presidents of Seventies, Stake Presidencies and High Councils, and various quorums of Elders, etc. The members of these church organizations hold prayer and council meetings in the respective rooms assigned to them in the Temple. Many choice paintings, and portraits of distinguished men of the Church, adorn the walls of these rooms.

Again ascending a granite stairway, in one of the corner towers, we reach the third story of the Temple and enter the general assembly-room. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, eighty feet wide and thirty-six feet high. It occupies the entire width of the interior of the building, and is lighted by the two upper rows of windows, on both sides. It is a grand and beautiful room, with a splendid gallery on each side. Several rows of finely upholstered seats are located at the east end, under an ornate canopy, for the presiding authorities of the Church, and other leading representatives holding the Melchisedec Priesthood. A similar arrangement of seats is provided at the west end for the Presiding Bishopric, Bishops, and representative men holding the Aaronic Priesthood. The seats in the body of the hall are reversible, that the audience may turn toward either of the stands occupied by the speakers. The entire

seating capacity is about two thousand persons. A great number of electric lights surround the cornice, and there are five large chandeliers, providing as brilliant a light at night as in the day.

A further ascent of the granite stairway brings us on a level with the roof of the Temple, whereon there is a broad promenade, from which an entrancing view of the city, valley, mountains and lake may be obtained. From that position the electric-light finials on the capstones of the five towers can be noted, and a good view can be had also of the statue of Moroni, crowned with a one-hundred candle-power electric light.

The entire edifice, with all its details of furnishings, etc., and including the annex, boiler-house, machinery-room, etc., has cost about $4,000,000.

It was completed, in all essential respects, on the fifth of April, 1893; and was dedicated on the following day. The many thousands of Latter-Day Saints who had contributed money or labor, often involving self-denial and sacrifices such as will never be told, could not all participate in the first day's dedicatory services. Consequently, those services were repeated twice daily, for three weeks, until about seventy thousand people had been made glad in beholding the realization of their long-cherished hopes, and joined in shouting "Hosanna to God and the Lamb" in the great assembly-room of the Temple.—From the copyrighted edition of "The Great Temple." Published by permission.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S MONUMENT.

Brigham Young's Monument

Brigham Young's Monument is located at the head of Main Street. It is of bronze; was designed by C. E. Dallin, of Boston, a Utah-born artist; and cost $25,000, exclusive of the pedestal, which is of Utah granite, weighing some hundred and twenty tons.

SYNOPSIS OF MORMON PIONEERS' TRIP AND NAMES OF THE PARTY.

The pioneers left the city of Nauvoo, Illinois, during the cold month of February, 1846, crossing the Mississippi River and making their way through what is now Iowa, reaching the Missouri River in July of the same year. After many hardships and privations endured in crossing the plains and the Rocky Mountains, they arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847. This day is now called Pioneers' Day, and is observed as a legal holiday, being made so by legislation.

The party was made up of a hundred and forty-eight people, all told, three men of whom were colored; there were also three women and two children. The camping outfit was composed of seventy-two wagons, ninety-three horses, fifty-two mules, sixty-six oxen, nineteen cows and seventeen dogs, and a number of chickens. A considerable number of hand-carts were also used by members of the party. The three women accompanying the party were Harriet Page Wheeler Young, wife of Lorenzo D. Young; Clarissa Decker Young, wife of Brigham Young; and Ellen Saunders Kimball, wife of Heber C. Kimball. The two children were Isaac Perry Decker and Lorenzo Zabriskie Young.

The following is a list of names of the party, all of which are engraved on the monument:

Wilford Woodruff, Jacob D. Burnham, Joseph Egbert, Marcus Thorpe, George Wardle, John S. Fowler, Orson Pratt, John M. Freeman, George A. Smith, Thomas Grover, Barnabas L. Adams, Amasa M. Lyman, Albert Carrington, George W. Brown, Jesse C. Little, Ezra T. Benson, Roswell Stevens, Sterling Driggs, Thomas Bullock, Willard Richards, Phineas H. Young, Thomas Tanner, Addison Everett, Lorenzo D. Young, Joseph S. Scofield, John Y. Green, Brigham Young, Truman O. Angell, Bryant Stringham, Albert P. Rockwood, Luke S. Johnson, Ed-

mund Ellsworth, George R. Grant, Samuel Fox, Harry Pierce, Jacob Weiler, John Holman, Alvarus Hanks, Millen Atwood, Tunis Rappelyee, William Dykes, Stephen H. Goddard, Henry G. Sherwood, Sylvester H. Earl, Samuel H. Marble, William Henrie, Tarlton Lewis, Zebedee Coltrin, John Dixon, George Scholes, Wm. A. Empey, Charles Shumway, Thomas Woolsey, Erastus Snow, Wm. S. Woodsworth, Simeon Howd, Andrew Shumway, Chauncey Loveland, James Craig, William Vance, Seeley Owen, James Case, William C. A. Smoot, William Carter, Benj. Franklin Stewart, Eric Glines, Artemas Johnson, Franklin B. Dewey, Franklin G. Losee, Datus Ensign, Monroe Frink, Ozro Eastman, Seth Taft, Stephen Kelsey, Chas. D. Barnum, Rufus Allen, Horace Thornton, John S. Eldredge, Alma M. Williams, Robert T. Thomas, James W. Stewart, Levi N. Kendall, David Grant, Elijah Newman, Francis Boggs, Heber C. Kimball, William A. King, Hosea Cushings, George B. Billings, Philo Johnson, Howard Egan, Thomas Cloward, Robert Byard, Edson Whipple, William Clayton, Appleton M. Harmon, Horace K. Whitney, Orin P. Rockwell, R. Jackson Redding, Francis Pomeroy, Nathaniel Fairbanks, Carlos Murray, Orson K. Whitney, Nathaniel T. Brown, John Pack, Aaron Farr, John S. Higbee, Sólomon Chamberlain, Joseph Rooker, John H. Tippetts, Henson Walker, John Wheeler, Conrad Klineman, Perry Fitzgerald, James Davenport, Benjamin Wolfe, Norton Jacob, George Woodard, Lewis Barney, Andrew Gibbons, John W. Norton, Chas. A. Harper, Stephen Markham, George Mills, James Hancock, Shadrach Roundy, Levi Jackman, John Brown, David Powers, Hans C. Hanson, Lyman Curtis, Matthew Ivory, Hark Say (colored), Oscar Crosby (colored), Joseph Matthews, John Gleason, Alexander P. Chessley, Norman Taylor, Gillroid Summe, Chas. A. Burke, Rodney Badger, Green Flake (colored).

GEORGE D. PYPER, MANAGER TABERNACLE CHOIR

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
The Prophet.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
President of the Mormon Church.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TABERNACLE CHOIR:

(1) Benjamin Goddard, Chairman of Executive Committee; (2) Evan Stephens, Conductor, Tabernacle Choir; (3) J. J. McClellan, Organist, Salt Lake Tabernacle; (4) Horace S. Ensign, Assistant Conductor, Tabernacle Choir; (5) Eli H. Peirce, Member of Executive Committee.

SALTAIR BEACH PAVILION

Saltair

The pavilion at Saltair, one of the largest of its kind in the world, stands out over the water four thousand feet from the shore. The architecture is Moorish, and the form of the main structure crescentic. On the second floor, under a central dome wider and longer than the Tabernacle, is a dancing-floor that will accommodate one thousand couples, and beneath it a luncheon- and lounging-room of the same proportions. From each side of the dome the horns of a crescent bend out over the sea. The original structure long ago became inadequate to accommodate the summer crowds, and the piling has been extended to make way for a Midway Plaisance, a mammoth hippodrome, a great ship restaurant, and all the amusements that go to make up a summer resort.

More than five hundred thousand dollars has already been expended upon Saltair, and every convenience and comfort has been provided by the management, which is enterprising and holds the place up to the highest standard of respectability. There are more than twelve hundred dressing-rooms, and many times that number of bathing-suits.

The bath in the lake and the summer sunset will linger long in the memory of the visitor. There is no danger of drowning, for the bather floats without effort on the waves; but care should be taken to protect the mouth and nostrils from the solution, a very little of which will produce strangulation. More than five hundred thousand people visit the lake every year, and there is not an insomnia sufferer who will not find in a week's bathing the specific for his ills.

DANCING PAVILION AT SALTAIR.

BATHING IN THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Great Salt Lake

Eleven miles west of the city, and easily reached by rail, lies the Great Salt Lake, Utah's star attraction—the grand, gloomy, peculiar feature of the topography. This water-wonder has always been more or less a mystery to mankind. Geologists trace it back to Lake Bonneville—an inland sea, larger than Lake Huron, that washed over Utah ages and ages ago, broke down its mountain barriers, and flowed away to the Pacific. The remnant of that sea, reduced by centuries of evaporation, now lies dead and desolate out in the desert. Vague accounts of the lake date back to the sixteenth century; but its real discovery is credited to Jim Bridger, who first saw it from the south of Bear River, in 1824.

The area of the lake is given as twenty-five hundred square miles; but the shore lines advance and retreat with the wet and dry cycles of the region. In 1843, John C. Fremont crossed dry-shod to Antelope Island, now eight miles from the shore. In 1902 the low levels were again reached, and the waters were then more than a mile within their present limits.

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The lake has eight mountain islands, all with spring and fresh water; and, on the west shore, in the Great American Desert, where the waves have been swept inland by the winds, a sea of solid salt has been formed by centuries of deposition. The crystallized sea, twelve miles long and thirty miles wide, is said to contain 380,000,000 carloads of salt. Under the summer sun it is a vast expanse of scintillating, dazzling white, and the mirages that dance and quiver in the heated air above it form phantom scenes too marvelous for description.

OVERLAND LIMITED CROSSING THE LUCIN CUT-OFF.

History of the Lucin Cut-Off

WHAT IT SAVES, AND DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK.

Every railroad man, and most laymen, will be able to appreciate the advantages of the Ogden-Lucin cut-off across the north end of Great Salt Lake from the following figures:

Original road .....146.68 miles
New road .....102.91 miles

The new road saves 43.77 miles, 3,819 degrees of curvature and 1,515 feet vertical of grade. The sharpest curve of the new road is one and one-half degrees, against ten degrees on the old road. The steepest grade of the new road is twenty-one feet per mile, against ninety feet per mile on the old road.

IN GREAT SALT LAKE.

11.10 miles of permanent trestle built
11.84 miles of temporary trestle built

A total of 22.94 miles of trestle have been built, of which the temporary trestle, 11.84 miles, is being replaced by an embankment which is approaching completion, this temporary trestle having been constructed for the purpose of facilitating the construction of the embankment.

The construction of this trestle necessitated the use of seven tugboats, numerous small boats and a stern-wheel steamer, the "Promontory," which was built on the lake as soon as the track laid west from Ogden reached sufficient depth of water.

The rate of progress in the construction of the trestle depended chiefly on the supply of material, the great amount of which made its transportation by rail a difficult and burdensome matter, in addition to the great amount of commercial freight requiring transportation in the ordinary course of business. The trestle force was organized and equipped to build one and one-quarter miles of trestle per week, and the greatest amount of trestle built in any one week of six working days, working by daylight only, was one mile and seven one-thousandths, working a little more than five days of the week.

The temporary trestle is in water from shallow depth to a depth of twenty-seven feet. The permanent trestle is nearly in water from thirty

to thirty-four feet deep at the present level of the lake, which is about one foot below the zero point of the Garfield Beach gauge.

The filling material for making the embankment replacing the temporary trestle is obtained in part from near the east shore of the lake, at Little Mountain; in part from Promontory Point, on which the railroad is situated for about four and one-half miles; and in part from the Hogup Mountains, about sixteen miles west of the lake. The rock for protection of the embankments from wave-wash is obtained in the Lakeside Mountains, on the west shore of the lake.

MILEAGE IN LAKE.

The railroad is on embankment and on trestle in Great Salt Lake:

Between the east shore and Promontory Point..... 8.03 miles

Between Promontory Point and the west shore.....19.45 miles

The embankment between the east shore of the lake and Promontory Point, almost wholly cutting off the portion of the lake to the north from the main lake, and the water of the Bear River emptying into this portion of the lake, has caused the water to freshen enough so that in the winter of 1902-3 ice formed over the entire area north of the railroad embankment to a thickness of about one foot.

The work has been attended by less loss of life than usual on an equal mileage of ordinary railroad construction.

NO LOSS OF ROLLING-STOCK.

There has been no loss whatever of any engines or cars, and less injury to rolling-stock from derailments and other wrecks than would usually be attendant on the construction of an equal mileage of ordinary railroad.

There are a few places where the lake bottom is soft, and the bank settles and displaces the material of the lake bottom until, by suitably continued filling of rock and gravel, a firm bank is obtained. There has been much less of this encountered than was reasonably to be expected. Work of this character, but of greater difficulty, is common in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay and similar localities.

The track was laid from Ogden to the east shore of the lake on June 16, 1902, and, continuing westward, met the track laid eastward from Lucin on November 15, 1903, near the middle of the lake. No trestle material was delivered at the lake for the work until after the month of June, 1902.

The Ogden-Lucin cut-off is essentially a direct line, being by computation but 1,708 feet, or 0.32 mile, longer than an air line.

Utah—The Beehive State

AREA: Square miles, 84,990; extreme length north and south, 345 miles; breadth, 275 miles; area in acres, 54,393,600; acres in lakes and mountains, 20,000,000; forest reserves in acres, 7,436,327.

POPULATION: State, 373,351; Salt Lake County, 131,426; Salt Lake City, 92,777; Ogden, 27,000; Provo, 10,000; Logan, 9,000.

RAILROADS: Total mileage, steam roads, 1,987; electric, 230.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF STATE: Farming, mining, smelting and reduction of ores, wool, manufacturing and live stock. Area of land under cultivation and subject to cultivation, 22,000,000 acres; land now under irrigation, 1,000,000 acres; dry farm land under cultivation, 800,000 acres; total segregation of dry farm land for entry under enlarged homestead act, 1,679,917.62 acres; entries made in 1910 under this act, 250,000 acres; lands included under irrigation projects in course of completion, 350,000 acres. Utah's mineral resources, which have been an important factor in her growth, are as yet only partially developed. Mountains of iron ore, with coal in inexhaustible quantities within twenty miles, are as yet untouched, while the marketing of salt, from a deposit sixty miles square and averaging five feet in depth, has only begun. The estimated production for 1910, for some of the minerals, is as follows: copper, 13,400,000 pounds; silver, $5,500,000; lead and zinc, $4,700,000; gold, $4,160,000; coal, 2,700,000 tons; cement products, 683,578 barrels; gilsonite, $104,295.

CLIMATE OF UTAH: Utah experiences a great variety of climate, ranging from the cold weather of the mountains and elevated valleys in the northern portion of the state, where the hardier grains and hay are the principal crops, to the mild climate of the lower valleys in the southern portion, where all fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone are grown, and some semi-tropical fruits do exceedingly well.

The mean temperature for the state is about 49 degrees, ranging from 42 degrees in the northern to 58 degrees in the southern portion. July is the warmest month, with mean temperatures ranging from 82.2 to 65.9 degrees. The annual precipitation ranges from 6 to 24 inches.

AGRICULTURE IN UTAH: The certainty of Utah's future development is based on the great agricultural resources of the state, for the marvelously fertile soils of Utah, until the last few years, have scarcely been touched, and agricultural experiment and research work, such as is now being conducted on a scientific basis, is revealing mines of riches for the intelligent agriculturist.

EXCHANGE PLACE.

BUSINESS SECTION, SALT LAKE CITY.

Salt Lake City

Located in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, where snow-capped peaks of rugged barrenness encircle it to the north and east, and fertile gardens spread out to the west and south, Salt Lake City stands today as the center of opportunities in the great Inland Empire of the West. Salt Lake commands a region extending six hundred miles in each direction, and this territory, which is the city's natural field for the distribution of merchandise and supplies, is growing more rapidly than any other part of the United States. Mining operations involving one-fifth of the total output of the United States are directed from Salt Lake City, and the plants for the reduction and smelting of ores, which are located within a radius of twenty-five miles, handle a metal output in excess of $26,000,000 a year.

Salt Lake has an area of about fifty square miles, with three hundred and seventy-five miles of streets (about thirty miles of which are paved), wider than those of any other city in the country. There are one hundred and fifty miles of sewers, and one hundred miles of street-railway trackage. Five steam railroads enter Salt Lake, and three electric interurban lines are now in operation, with others projected. Mountain streams furnish a maximum of 72,000,000 gallons a day of the purest water to the system, owned and operated by the city.

Salt Lake is a city of fine homes and modern office buildings, with handsome churches and public buildings, wide streets and beautiful parks. Excellent opportunities for various manufacturing lines are offered, with good transportation facilities, a wealth of raw material, and a demand for products from an ever-increasing population in the surrounding territory.

Detailed information regarding any feature of Utah's resources and opportunities will be gladly furnished by the Commercial Club Publicity Bureau. Utah offers opportunities for the investing of money, energy and industry, which are unsurpassed by any state in the Union. If you are interested in "getting back to the right kind of nature," Utah should be your goal. If you seek an investment which will bring sure returns, Utah should be your goal. If you are looking for a location where intelligent effort will bring the greatest possible returns, Utah will welcome you; and it matters not whether your capital be gold, brains or labor—Utah offers the highest rate of interest. If you are interested, address

COMMERCIAL CLUB PUBLICITY BUREAU,
SALT LAKE, UTAH.

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GERRIT FORT
Traffic Passenger Manager
Omaha, Neb.

Park Valley, Utah

You can BUY a farm from us for the same amount you would pay to rent one elsewhere. There is no better land in Utah for the price.

Park Valley is the place for the man of moderate means—the man with a family, who wants to "play safe" for the future, and insure those dependent upon him a life's independence. The ambitious man, who will put thought and hard work into the task of securing a competence in the country, cannot fail of success. Everything is there to help him—at least it is so in Park Valley.

The Pacific Land & Water Co. have been selling land in Park Valley for the past eighteen months—thousands of acres have been purchased by men from various avocations of life. Many have built homes in the valley, while others will do likewise or sell again at a profit. Practically every buyer of land in Park Valley went over the land before purchasing. They stayed several days in the valley, examined and tested the soil, noted the growing crops on thriving farms, saw how easily water is obtained (from ten to fifty feet) and satisfied themselves that the water is as pure as any in the intermountain country. All have been impressed with the land's opportunities, and when given the prices and terms, none have hesitated to buy. They, like the company, have faith in the future of Park Valley.

$600 Buys 40 Acres

Of land in Park Valley, Utah—land that is as fertile and productive as any in these mountain states.

$15 an Acre—5 Years' Time

We require a cash payment of $3 per acre at time of purchase, and the balance may be paid in five equal annual payments of $2.40 per acre. Forty acres for $600; $120 down and $96 each year for five years.

Consider what the valley offers: Location—Practically in the center of Box Elder county, within a few miles of the Southern Pacific station at Kelton, and also the Salt Lake & Idaho railroad, now building from Burley, Idaho, to the shores of Great Salt Lake. WATER—Plenty of the clearest and purest water may be obtained at a depth of from ten to fifty feet; some gasoline engine pumping plants have been installed and proved successful. The rainfall in Park Valley is above the average for the state—always adequate for profitable dry farming. Soil—A loose, sandy loam, from 3 to 6 feet deep—warm and abundantly productive; it is easily worked and is of such texture that it retains the moisture for a considerable length of time. CLIMATE—The air is dry, pure and invigorating, affording a healthful, energizing climate. The mountains keep out the biting frosts of winter, and yet afford the cooling breezes for summer. Vegetation thrives and crops are always certain.

Think what you could do with even 40 acres in Park Valley. You can use part of the land for fruit, provided you drive a well and get the water to the trees. You can use a portion for vegetable garden and chicken raising. The greater part of the forty acres can be dry farmed profitably. One farmer here, Mr. J. W. Palmer, raised 450 bushels of barley on seven acres without irrigation this year; he also got 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. All fruits, grains and grasses that are common to Salt Lake, Weber, Box Elder and Cache counties do well in Park Valley.

You should understand that the price for which we are now selling the land will not last long—it can't. Developments in this section warrant constantly increasing valuations. You should BUY NOW. The company will assist you in every way possible, and the men on the company's experiment farm in the valley will give you the advantage of their experience in getting water and growing crops. Then there is the "Protection Against Forfeiture" feature of our contracts, which protects you from any loss whatsoever Have you ever heard of a fairer, more attractive proposition?

DRUEHL TOWNSITE

Located almost in the center of Park Valley. It will draw from the country for a considerable distance in each direction. As homes increase in number in the valley the importance of "Druehl" will grow. It will soon have "city water," and a telephone line from Kelton is practically assured for the near future. Lots are selling at very reasonable prices, and each contract therefor contains a "Free Life Insurance" clause. Now is a good time to buy in Druehl. Prices will advance here, too.

PROTECTION AGAINST FORFEITURE

We agree in our contract for acreage in Park Valley that should the purchaser, through adverse circumstances or any other condition, be unable to continue the payments stipulated in the contract after there has been paid an amount equal to or exceeding $50, he shall receive the equivalent in lots in DRUEHL townsite to the full value of the money paid in.

FREE LIFE INSURANCE

Upon the death of any purchaser of lots in DRUEHL townsite, the company will give a clear deed of title to his beneficiaries, providing any and all payments in arrears at time of death be paid in full. This will hold good, even should the purchaser lose his life one hour after he has contracted for the land.

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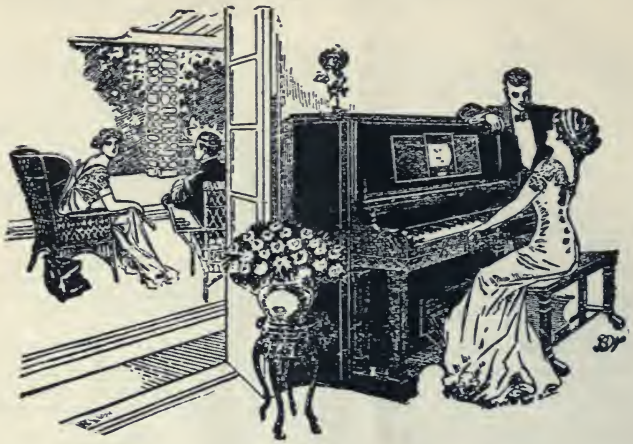
THE VIRTUOLO



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We call these mechanisms the Virtuolo "air muscle fingers" because their sensitiveness makes them *a real substitute for human fingers playing on the keys*. They are so keenly responsive that *they produce any effect in music that you desire* the instant you send them your instinctive signal through pedals, buttons or tempo lever.

The new simplified control on the Virtuolo brings in another entirely new feature. Confusing, awkward levers have been replaced with simple buttons which are in such close relation to the "air muscle fingers" that the whole action of both player and piano seems to be one instrument, directly responsive to your will. The new Acsolo buttons make it possible for you to emphasize or accent any note in the music the instant you feel the inspiration to do so.

The Hallet & Davis Virtuolo in a beautiful mahogany case is sold at $700 and in an Arts and Crafts design case at $775, and the Conway Virtuolo at $525.

We will send you the name of our nearest dealer, or we will ship you a Virtuolo direct from Boston, where they are made.

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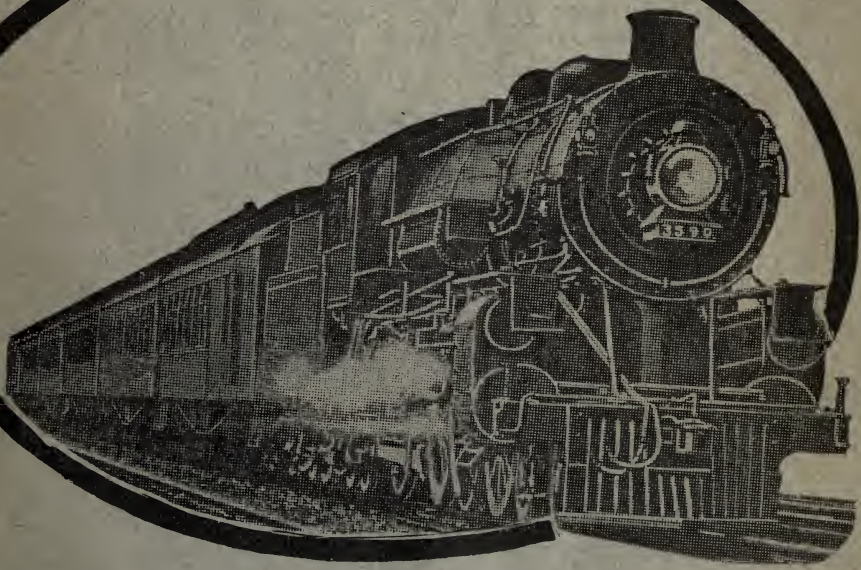

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